

the 'British system' or Henry Clay the illustrious champion and advocate of the 'American System'!

Clay is for the tariff of 1842, Polk for 20 per cent. horizontal. This is settled by their late letters—Mr. Clay's of the 11th of May, to Harrisburg, and Mr. Polk's of the 10th June, to Mr. Kane, of Philadelphia. Can PENNSYLVANIA, unanimous with Clay for the tariff of 1842, hesitate in her choice. Politicians and office seekers may—the people, the enlightened, patriotic, unspiteful people never.—They will never commit suicide with their eyes open—when the great principles in issue—the tariff, distribution and Texas questions are clearly and rightly understood by the people they will go against Mr. Polk and his British 20 per cent. tariff—his anti-distribution, and his slavery and Texas policy, by an overwhelming majority. Mark the prediction—mark it.

Mr. S. proceeded further to discuss this and other topics, but our limits will not permit a more extended report at this time.

Messrs. McCandless, Black and Magraw of Pittsburgh spoke in reply, but they utterly failed to shake a single position taken by Mr. S.



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,
Wednesday morning, July 24, '44.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

The Huntingdon Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in Huntingdon county. We state this fact for the benefit of Advertisers.

"Once more our glorious Banner out
Upon the breeze we throw;
Beneath its folds, with song and shout,
Let's charge upon the foe!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

Senatorial Electors.

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

Representative Electors.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st District—Joseph C. Clarkson, of Philadelphia. | 21st | John P. Wetherill, do |
| 2d | John D. Ninesel, do | |
| 3d | John S. Littel, Germantown. | |
| 4th | Eliezer T. McDowell, of Bucks co. | |
| 5th | Benj. Frick, of Montgomery. | |
| 6th | Isaac W. Vanler, of Chester. | |
| 7th | William Hester, of Lancaster. | |
| 8th | John S. Hester, of Berks. | |
| 9th | John Killinger, of Lebanon. | |
| 10th | Alex. E. Brown, of Northampton. | |
| 11th | Jonathan J. Slocum, of Luzerne. | |
| 12th | Henry Drinker, of Susquehanna. | |
| 13th | James Pollock, of Northumberland. | |
| 14th | Frederick Watts, of Cumberland. | |
| 15th | Daniel M. Snyder, of Adams. | |
| 16th | James Mathers, of Juniata. | |
| 17th | Andrew J. Ogle, of Somerset. | |
| 18th | Daniel Washbaugh, of Bedford. | |
| 19th | John L. Gow, of Washington. | |
| 20th | Andrew W. Loomis, of Allegheny. | |
| 21st | James M. Power, of Mercer. | |
| 22d | William A. Irvin, of Warren. | |
| 23d | Benjamin Hartshorn, of Clearfield. | |

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH MARKLE,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SIMEON GUILFORD,
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

"Circulate the Documents."

New Arrangement—the "Journal" placed in every man's reach.

The campaign now in progress is one of the most vital importance, and it is the imperative duty of every man to inform himself upon the political questions now pending before the people, and which are to be determined at the ensuing elections.

Therefore, for the purpose of spreading correct information, we will furnish the "Journal" to new subscribers, who pay in advance, from this time until after the Presidential election, when the result shall be known, at the following rates:

For 50 cents	1 copy.
" \$1.00	3 copies.
" 2.00	8 "
" 5.00	25 "

It behooves every good Whig to go to work in earnest to disseminate Truth, and this may be done by individuals and Clubs, by extending the circulation of our paper. Then "circulate the documents."

While at Hollidaysburg, last week, we visited the new Roman Catholic church in that place. It is a handsome building, in the plain Gothic style; but the chief attraction to visitors is the altar piece—a beautiful painting of the Crucifixion, by Mr. De Franca. Much has been said and written about this painting, but words cannot express the sublimity and beauty of the whole. We had expected to see a rare specimen of the fine arts, but the painting far surpassed our expectations; and we are convinced that our limited time would not allow us to discover all its merits. No one who visits Hollidaysburg should neglect seeing the interior of the Catholic Church. We are under obligations to Mr. Haden Smith, the architect, for his attention in accompanying us into the church.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The latest intelligence from Louisiana is, that the Whigs have a majority of four or five in the lower house of the Legislature, which gives them a majority on joint ballot. The Whigs and Conservatives have also a majority in the Convention to revise the Constitution. The Whigs have certainly elected one of the four members of Congress, which is a gain, and the fourth district is yet in doubt. The Whigs nominated candidates in only two of the Congressional districts—the other two went for the Locos by default. If the Texas question could do no more in Louisiana for the Locos, what can it do in the more Northern States?

THE MASS MEETING.

This afternoon is the time fixed for holding the Whig Mass Meeting in Huntingdon. Although the season is rather unfavorable, it is expected that the meeting will be numerously attended. The committee of arrangements, appointed by the Clay Club of this Borough, have obtained permission to hold the meeting at the "Log Cabin" on Mr. John McCahan's place, near this borough. The meeting will assemble at the old Court House, and then adjourn to the "Log Cabin," a beautiful and appropriate place for the occasion.

Several articles intended for to-day's paper have been excluded in order to make room for an unusual amount of advertisements. The Sheriff's Sales, the Proclamations and the lists of Jurors for August Term will be found on the fourth page. The Trial List, together with considerable reading matter, must be deferred till next week.

Affairs in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia papers state that all is peace, quiet, and perfect order; and that there are no symptoms of outbreaks in any part of the city or its districts.

The proper authorities are assiduously engaged in ferreting out, and arresting all engaged in the disgraceful mobs and riots, and investigating the causes which led to the perpetration of those outrages. The papers are filled with depositions and statements of witnesses and officers, but our columns would not admit a title of them.

Below we give a number of paragraphs, collected from various papers, showing that important arrests have been made; and also many other interesting matters connected with the late riots.

Major General Patterson and the Commissioners of the Northern Liberties.—On Tuesday morning last, a committee consisting of Messrs. Alexander Cummings, B. E. Carpenter, Fayette Pearson, J. B. Coates, and John Phillips, waited on Major General ROBERT PATTERSON, at his Head Quarters, and presented, with a suitable introduction, an address from the Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, under the corporate seal of the District. The Major General replied briefly but eloquently. For himself and on behalf of the officers and men of the Division, he returned thanks. He said that, while it was his firm determination, in the fulfillment of the duties of his command, to maintain under all circumstances, and at every hazard or loss, the supremacy of the laws and the integrity of the government, he nevertheless anxiously desired that, as speedily as possible, the troops out of duty might be relieved, and return to their ordinary avocations and associations.

Afterwards the same committee called on Brig. Gen. Caldwell, and Brig. Gen. Rumford, with complimentary resolutions.—Enquirer of the 20th.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Judge Jones delivered a brief charge to the Grand Jury on Monday morning, on the subject of the late riots. He had intended to postpone addressing the jury, but he was induced to change his views at the suggestion of the law officers of the Commonwealth. He said he would briefly state the law in relation to a person carrying arms. He spoke rapidly, but as the reporter understood him, his view was, that the right to bear arms in self-defence was a right of long standing, and had always existed, and was not doubted, but it was not extended beyond the individual right. It was not lawful for a person to assemble his friends to protect his property, but he must swear the peace, and invoke the protection of the law. There was but one exception to the law against the assembling of friends, and that was where a person's dwelling was assailed. It was not lawful for persons to assemble at any other building than a dwelling house, as such an assembling would create fear and jealousy in the community. The persons so assembling, were guilty, and liable to be presented as a nuisance. He had doubt as to the right of a citizen to call an assemblage of his friends to protect his dwelling. The citizen should first invoke the protection of the proper authority.—If it should appear that men assembled in any church with arms to protect such church, such assembly was unlawful, and the church a nuisance, and might be presented as such to the Court. The church must invoke the protection of the law, for every public building menaced by a mob, was under the protection of the authorities. No congregation had a right to make a fort of its church. All churches, he said, should be disarmed. The community were liable. It had been said that some of the engine houses were armed, and that armed parties issued from them, to the great alarm of various persons.—Whenever such facts were ascertained, it was the duty of the Jury to present the names of the offenders to the Court. This branch of the subject was important, as circumstances similar to those alluded to, had in all probability, caused the late disgraceful fights between certain Fire Companies. As to meetings at Engine Houses, the Court stated that no citizen had a right to assemble with arms—not merely fire arms, but arms generally; and if such meeting had been held by Engine Companies, the Company amounted to a nuisance, and every member was guilty of riot. All citizens should keep their arms at home. The Grand Jury would do the community a service by taking up the subject at once, and investigating it fully. The officers of the Court were at their service, for the purpose of procuring witnesses, &c. This is but a hasty outline of the Charge, which, it is to be hoped, will be

written out by the Judge, and published at length, in order to prevent misapprehension.—*Id.*

Andrew McLain.—This well known individual charged with participation in the recent riots in Southwark, appeared before the Mayor on Wednesday and surrendered himself. John C. Bunting testified that he was with the troops on Sunday the 7th inst. Saw McLain there. He struck twice at witness, and hit him between the eyes. He looked like a maniac. The sword of witness was stolen. Edwin R. Hall testified that he saw McLain in the Wharton market with a musket. He vowed revenge.

William Doherty saw the mob mounting cannon at the north of Queen street. McLain was there, and addressed the crowd.

Martin Lane saw a party come from the church on Sunday morning about 10 o'clock.—McLain was at the head of them. They went to the wharf.

John F. Giger had known McLain, 12 or 15 years. Saw him on Sunday at the riot.

The Mayor sent the defendant to Moyamensing, in custody of a troop of horse.—*Id.*

John Black.—An old grey-headed man, named as above, and said to be a dealer in old iron, in Swanson street, was examined, Wednesday, before the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Jones presiding. Ellis Harwood, who is under arrest, testified that he saw Black on Sunday, with something in a handkerchief. He came to the cannon near Harwood stood, and put a shot bag full of balls in his hand, and said to him: "put them in her." He was bound over in \$2000 for treason, \$2000 for murder, and \$1000 for riot, and having obtained bail, was discharged.

Black said that he could bring his family up, to swear that he was not out of the house, and that on being applied to for balls, he refused to give them.—*Id.*

John Turner.—On Monday, a young man named John Turner was arrested by two Sheriff's officers, from whom he escaped for a short time, but was retaken; an unsuccessful attempt having been made to rescue him by some of his acquaintances on Spruce street wharf. Edward Shain testified that Turner, on a certain occasion, alluding to one of the cannon of the mob, said he had his hand on it at the time it went off. Another person testified that Turner said he was near the cannon when it was fired; when the smoke cleared off, he saw two men down, one an old man, who lived only 15 minutes, and the other a young man who was dead. Held to bail in \$2000 which he obtained.—*Id.*

Arrest for incendiary language.—I. C. Levin, editor of the Daily Sun, was arrested on Thursday week, and examined before the Recorder, on the charge of publishing incendiary articles. He was held to bail in \$3000 for "misdemeanor in inciting to riot and treason," and in \$1000 to keep the peace.

S. R. Kramer, Editor of the Native American, was arrested on a similar charge for an article in his paper of Wednesday. The article was published without his knowledge, and was retracted. He was therefore held in his own recognizance only to keep the peace.

William P. Hanna was arrested for using violent and threatening language, and resisting the police. Held to bail before the Mayor in \$500.

Col. J. G. Walmough, Surveyor of the Port, was arrested for incendiary language, and is now under examination.—Phil. Gaz. [Col. W. was bound over to keep the peace, in \$500.]

The following companies have arrived in town since our last paper was issued—Dauphin Guards, Lt. Watson; Harrisburg Rifle, Capt. Seiler; Lancaster County Artillery, Capt. Myers; Manheim Guards, Capt. Shavers; Lafayette Rifle of Columbia, Capt. Kerr; Susquehanna Rifle of York county, Captain Duck.—*Id.*

Important Arrests.—On Saturday, a young man named E. Harwood, who was employed in a china store in the city, and getting a living for his wife and infant family—was arrested by Deputy Sheriff McPate, charged with murder, treason and riot, on Sunday, the 7th inst. in Southwark. It was affirmed that he was one of the party that drew the cannon up in front of the Church of St. Philip de Neri. Several witnesses were examined in his case. Capt. Haswell, of the Independent Guards, said that he saw a crowd, heard a shout, saw a piece of artillery, and that Harwood was with the cannon. Thomas Jameson also testified to a similar effect.—Judge Jones held the prisoner to \$13,000 bail, viz: \$3000 for riot, \$5000 for treason, \$5000 for murder. Harwood is apparently about 28 years of age. His wife was in Court, appeared much affected, and cried like a child.

Another Arrest.—William H. Springer, of Southwark, a member of the present Grand Jury, was also arrested. W. H. Everly testified that on Monday last, Springer, in the course of a conversation, said that he was sorry that the military were about to be withdrawn, for they would have fired brimstone at them, by which they would all have been killed. Mr. Springer was held to bail in \$2000 for further hearing.

Yet Another.—A young man named Christopher Wren, was committed in default of 2000 bail, charged with having gone with the mob, and searched houses in order to obtain arms. Mr. Berry testified that Wren was one of the committee of three that visited the house of Mr. Mordecai Cullen, and obtained a gun.

A Fourth Case.—A young man named Washington Conrad, was charged before Recorder Vaux, with having knocked down Capt. Hill, of the City Guards, in front of St. Philip's Church on Sunday the 7th inst. He was committed.

Mr. Springer obtained bail, and the other individuals accused were conveyed to Moyamensing prison in charge of a troop of horse.

The Case of Mr. Springs.—In the case of this individual, Mr. William Conrad was examined yesterday, and testified that he held a conversation with Mr. S. on Monday, the 5th inst., when he said he was glad that the cannon had burnt prime, for otherwise many of the military would have been killed. He described Mr. S. as a quiet and order-

ly man. When this conversation was held, Mr. Everly, the former witness, was not present.—*Ing.*

More Important Arrests.—A man named John W. Smith, was on Tuesday arrested by Mayor's officer Levin H. Smith, and taken before the Mayor on the charge of being one of the mob who handled the cannon in front of St. Philip's Church on Sunday morning, the 7th inst. Mr. Hugh Cassidy, police officer of Southwark, testified that he saw Smith with the cannon in front of the church, and when the police magistrate was endeavoring to have it removed Smith opposed him very bitterly, and insisted on having the piece fired. He also testified that Mr. Simpson tried in vain to force this man away. Major Bradford testified that some of the military were killed on Sunday night, and that the cannon was fired by a mob. Smith was ordered to find bail in \$5000 for treason, \$5000 for murder, \$2500 for riot, and in default was committed to Moyamensing prison.

The Case of Smith.—Alluding to an arrest noticed yesterday, the Chronicle says—"The prisoner, John W. Smith, was the first to sign the card to the public, detailing the views of a committee of twenty, who searched the church on the night of Friday, the 5th inst., in company with the Sheriff. His name will be found first on the list of those appended to the card."—*Id.*

Another.—A man named George Merrick, known as a book pedler, was arrested by L. H. Smith, charged with participation in the riot, in front of St. Augustine's Church. It was testified that before the burning, he asked the Mayor several questions as to his posse, and said he had been appointed to do so by the crowd. Several witnesses were ready to testify against him, but the oath of Mr. Smith being deemed sufficient, he was held to bail in \$2000 for a further hearing.—*Id.*

Another Arrest.—Joseph Ennis was bound over in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace, on the charge of using language calculated to excite a riot, before the disturbances, in relation to St. Philip's Church. Mr. Kane testified that Ennis said "he would like to see the church burned down."

Another.—An Irishman named Develin, was bound over yesterday afternoon, by Alderman Boileau, on the charge of shooting into the crowd at the Native American meeting, before the late riots in Kensington.—*Id.*

The Peace.—A man named George Myers was held to bail in \$1000 by Recorder Vaux, on the charge of using exciting language.—*Id.*

Insulting Officers.—A man named William R. Rodgers, was taken before Mayor Scott, on Saturday night, on the charge of grossly insulting Capt. Fairbank, of the Wayne Artillery Corps, and the captain of the Reading Artillery, at the Girard Bank. The Mayor ordered him to find bail in \$500 to keep the peace.—*Id.*

Troops.—The regiment of County Volunteers, under the command of Col. Goodman, was dismissed on Tuesday until further orders. This regiment was under arms from the morning of the 7th, rendered efficient service, and was deservedly complimented by the Major General.—*Id.*

Anonymous Letters.—We have been requested, by the Attorney General, to say, that he is hourly receiving vast numbers of anonymous letters, in regard to the late riots and other subjects, which are filled with the most important information—in the judgment of the writers. Unless these writers have the courage and candor to sign their names, they may save themselves the trouble of writing, and that officer the time of reading their anonymous productions. If they have aught to communicate worth notice, it deserves to be authenticated by a responsible name; if it is not, it will be laid aside as of no value.—*Ledger.*

Pay of the Troops.—Gen. Patterson has exerted himself to secure for the troops who served in the riots of May, the compensation due them, in cash. Certificates were issued in their favor by the County Commissioners, which are only payable out of taxes yet to be collected. Gen. P. requests the City Councils to advance to the troops the amount of the certificates.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Alarming.—At quarter past ten o'clock on Monday morning, a loud explosion was heard in the vestibule of the Independent Hall. It was announced by some one in the neighborhood, that a pistol had been fired, in the very precincts of the Court, and in less than a minute the building was crowded, and multitudes were rushing to the spot. In order to allay the excitement, it was necessary to announce from the steps, that the alarm had been occasioned by an innocent bottle of Ginger Pop.

Held to Bail.—Abraham E. Primer, who was committed by Alderman Eroy, on the charge of a participation in the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, during the Abolition riots several years since, was brought before Judge Jones on Wednesday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and held to bail in \$2000, to answer the charge at the next Court.—*Ing.*

The Funeral of the Murdered Soldiers.—Wednesday last was a gloomy day for Germantown. The last sad honors were paid to the remains of John Guyer and Henry G. Troutman, members of the corps of Germantown Blues, murdered by the mob in Philadelphia, on the 7th inst. while in defence of the laws. Mr. Guyer's funeral took place in the forenoon, and Mr. Troutman's in the afternoon. Both were attended by the Blues, in mourning, who mustered very strongly, notwithstanding the diminution of their numbers in killed and wounded, and never appeared to better advantage. The number of citizens in attendance was greater than ever recollect on the occasion of a funeral.—The remains of Mr. Guyer were entered at the upper Lutheran Church, where the Rev. Mr. Richards made an appropriate address, as did also the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein at the interment of the remains of Mr. Troutman, in the Lower Burying Ground. Platons were fired by the Blues over the graves of both.

Had the military in the city not been on duty at the time, we are assured that the funerals would have been attended by the whole Division. We are also assured that such is the sympathy felt for the loss of these brave men, that it is designed as soon as practicable to erect monuments to their memory.—*Germ. Teleg.*

Thirteen old Revolutionary soldiers attended the great Convention recently held in Vermont. They are as good Whigs now as they were during the Revolution.

DEATH FROM THE SUN.—John Briggs, in New York, fell dead in the street a few days ago, from the effects of a sun stroke.

GRIMES' PATENT

Smut Machine.

For cleaning Wheat and other kinds of Grain.

THE subscriber having purchased from William C. Grimes, of York, Pa., sole Proprietor of GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINE, the exclusive right of said Machines in Huntingdon county, takes this method of recommending fresh said Machines to the citizens of Huntingdon county.

The following CERTIFICATES have been furnished to the subscriber by well known millers, and are now laid before the public.

Mr. Grimes' Smut Machine.

This is to certify that I have been using one of Mr. Grimes' patent Smut Machines for a few weeks past, and consider it (judging only from what I have seen of it during said few weeks) the best Smut Machine in the country, as it cleans the grain without any loss or waste of it. The above machine was put in operation in the mill by Mr. Geo. Lay.

M. CROWNOVER,
Huntingdon Mill, July 10, 1844.

Huntingdon County, Pa.

July 2, 1844, Canon Creek Mills. }
HAVING in our mill one of Grimes' Patent Smut Machines, and having used the same for five months past, we certify that it is decidedly superior to any other kind of machines intended for the same purpose of which we have any knowledge, without the use of a fan. It thoroughly cleanses the wheat of all smut, white caps, dust, &c., without waste of grain. We recommend it to millers as a machine well worthy their attention, and one which will most fully answer their most favorable expectations.

D. BROOKE & SON.

BEING miller for a number of years I have had the opportunity of trying several kinds of Smut Machines but have never found any that would cleanse wheat so well with as little waste as Grimes' Patent Smut Machine. I have used it for a year or more and have not discovered that it is wearing any and runs very easy.

GEORGE TRUBEY,
Penn'a. Furnace Mill, June 28, 1844.

Morrison's Cove, July 6, 1844.

This is to certify, that we have been using Grimes' Patent Smut Machine for sometime and find it to be far superior to Young's Machine as it thoroughly cleanses the worst of smut wheat, not only of smut, but also all other dirt and impurities, without any waste of what whatever. We had Young's Machine in use three years and had ample time to try it fairly, and we unhesitatingly declare it as our opinion that its construction is not on the principle of cleaning smut wheat as it loses too much wheat and won't clean smutty wheat; but in some cases when any quantity run through appeared to make it worse. We cheerfully recommend Grimes' Machine to millers as a perfect Smut Machine.

HENRY H. SPEESE, Miller,
(John Nichodemus' Mill.)

All orders addressed to the subscriber at Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., will be punctually attended to.

GEORGE LAY,
July 24, 1844.—*Imo. pd.*

The Sheriffally.

The Cause.

The following is a verbatim copy of a note written to his exceeding gratuity:

Franktown, April 29, 1844.

To his Excellency:— Does his Excellency conceive that I expected an answer to the prayer that I offered in August '42? I answer that I did not expect it, although had my prayer entered the ears of his Excellency, my word should have been adhered to, viz: that no man shall know it. As his Excellency saw proper to withhold his clemency, I have watched over the matter to the expense of \$120.00 in order to learn the avails of some. I would now in few words inform his Excellency that I do know (with many other things) that his Excellency dined at Judge Wilkins' on the 11th August '43, and on the 12th of the same month I had a conversation with his Excellency's Warden of the west, and that dialogue communicates substantially to my mind how the matter came off. \$500.00 is the sum wrested. \$120.00 expended to learn how the game was played, making in all \$420.00. I now offer a proposal in which his Excellency shall be a perfect free agent. (Proposition) If the \$420.00 are refunded before the 29th of next month, (May) I say again, as I said in my simple but earnest prayer, (no man shall know it) but if his Excellency refuses the proposal, in all probability I may suggest some things that will be disagreeable to hear. His Excellency is free to act, either pro or con. It is worth \$420 to know what I do. I listen at the Franktown Post Office until the 29th May.

Your humble subject,
DAVID J. CAMPFIELD.

Friends of Restitution:—

Agreeable to the rule, that in some instances has met with retaliation, my claim is in accordance—it is replete with persecution.

But I have no desire to say any thing that may tend to wound the fine feelings of any person, therefore suffice it when I say

To all the Whig members of the county Convention, the cause that brought me out, is worthy some attention.

You see it far surpasses that of any opponent.

Because it had its rise at the seat of Government.

Now friends of restitution, incline your hearts to me,

In granting a Sheriff's diploma, to move among you free—

Then at the expiration of the coming three years,

I'll return to you my thanks with music to your ears.

The time is drawing near and coming very near.

When my friends I wish you to favor this "ere COON—

Prayed he has and praised too, and he is loath to quit,

But he must leave it for you, to give the SO-BE—II.

July 24, 1844. D. J. C.

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When my friends I wish you to favor this "ere COON—

Prayed he has and praised too, and he is loath to quit,

But he must leave it for you, to give the SO-BE—II.

July 24, 1844. D. J. C.

Saddlery.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the

Saddle & Harness making business in all its various branches, in Market street, Huntingdon, 3 doors west of Booy's Jewelry Establishment, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep constantly on hand SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALIGES, &c. By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of grain, pork, &